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ment, breadth of view, and painstaking detail alike commend this first instalment of the Cambridge grammar, and increase the anticipation with which the further part or parts will be awaited.

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Thesaurus Linguae Latinae Epigraphicae: A Dictionary of the Latin Inscriptions. By GEORGE N. OLCOTT. Rome: Loescher & Co.; New York: Lemcke & Buechner. Vol. I, fascc. 11-12 (*Alim-Amo*), 1908: fascc. 13-15 (*Amo-Apis*), 1909. Each fasc., \$0.50.

The first ten fascicles of this exhaustive lexicon of the Latin inscriptions were reviewed in *Classical Philology*, Vol. I, pp. 420, 421, Vol. II, pp. 223, 224. These last parts that have now appeared carry the work down to the word *Apisa*. Professor Olcott's painstaking and exactness are visible everywhere in his monumental work. Detailed information is so complete that reference to the original place of publication of an inscription will rarely be necessary. Words requiring lengthy treatment are *alimenta*, *alius*, *alter*, *alumna*, *alumnus*, *amans*, *amantissimus*, *ambitus*, *amicus*, *amor*, *animus*, *annona*, many of which are recognized as very common in sepulchral inscriptions. The word *annus* occurs more frequently than any other in inscriptions, and its treatment requires thirty-two columns, while five and a half columns are sufficient in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*. Some words which are known from epigraphic sources only are *allicium*, *altifrons*, *alticomis*, *ambar*, *amimetum*, *anaglyptarius*, *anaptoterium*, *anatiarius*, and *animaequitas* (= *aequanimitas*). On the other hand such words as *allegatio*, *allicio*, *amentia*, etc., never occur in inscriptions. *Altitudo* is found only in the inscription on the column of Trajan, and *ambiguus* has but one epigraphic occurrence (*CIL*. XII, 820).

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A Study of the Topography and Municipal History of Praeneste. By RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXVI, Nos. 9, 10. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1908. Pp. 101. 50 cents.

This important monograph, the first of a proposed series dealing with the towns of the Early Latin League, contains in the first chapter a description of the site and boundaries of Praeneste, its walls, gates, water supply, public buildings, fora, etc.; in the second chapter follows

a discussion of the government during the three stages in the growth of the city as an independent ally, a *municipium* (89–82 B. C.), and a colony (after 82 B. C.). A historical map, a *Prosopographia Praenestina*, and other supplements, are in preparation.

The author has studied former investigations as well as the existing remains and has considerably extended our topographical knowledge, especially in regard to the ancient forum and the temple of Fortuna Primigenia. He has also succeeded in tracing the lower Cyclopean wall, the *sacra via* already known from an inscription, and roads leading along the south side of the city to a *porta triumphalis*.

When the evidence is chiefly epigraphical, as in the chapter on municipal officials, the value of Magoffin's results is lessened by many faults in method and in details. Thus from an examination of a few fragmentary municipal *fasti*, the Pompeian election posters, and fifty-six other Italian inscriptions, he concludes that at first *quinquennales* were elected by the people but nominated by the central government; later they were more often men who had held the lower offices in their own towns. This is a plausible hypothesis. But for certainty we need a more searching and accurate examination of *all* the evidence, including the facts outside of Italy.¹ Spain and Africa alone yield more than sixty relevant inscriptions. By enlarging the scope of the investigation, too, the date when Rome ceased to control the election of *quinquennales* could probably be determined. One is inclined to suspect, however, that the change in policy, if there was one, resulted, not from "the spread of the feeling of real Roman citizenship" (p. 94), but from the fact that in the second century local finances were more effectively supervised by non-resident, imperial appointees, the *curatores rei publicae* (Marq. *Staatsverw.* I, pp. 487 ff.; cf. Comparette *Am. Jour. of Phil.* XXVII, pp. 166 ff.). Again, Magoffin believes that at Praeneste the Sullan colonists had no better rights than the old settlers (see Cic. *Pro P. Sulla* 61 for the situation at Pompeii), but of his three arguments only one will stand inspection.

The material of the book is at times badly arranged (e. g., pp. 88–91), the English often faulty. Many minor errors have been noted, of which the following are typical: P. 19, end: no proof is given for a feud with Cave in ancient times. P. 87: the aedileship is often repeated; see the case cited on p. 91. P. 89: the last line mistranslates Dessau 6598. P. 91: the inscription cited in paragraph 5 proves nothing, since Decius held three other offices in Aquinum after removing from Verona. P. 93, l. 23: the only cases discussed (p. 87) are exceptions to this conclusion.

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¹Since the above was written, Dr. Magoffin has courteously allowed the reviewer to read the manuscript of a forthcoming article on the *quinquennales* in which full lists are given.